H. McCormick

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, 1847. [NO. 1561.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Miss Frances Mitchell

HAS received the latest French modes for Spring and Summer BONNETS. Ladies and others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine the different styles of silk, straw, and [illegible] Summer Bonnets. She has also a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, and [illegible] Goods. Her stock will be well [illegible] and at the lowest prices.

April 23, 1847. 60-3w

More New Goods.

WE have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of [illegible] goods for Ladies' [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

[illegible] 1847. 60tf

NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.

[illegible] 60tf

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville.

25 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.

[illegible] SUGAR. [illegible]

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

[illegible] 60tf

Just Published.

THE HISTORY OF MEXICO.

AND

Life of Gen. Taylor.

THE above named work is divided into five parts, as follows: Part I contains the history [illegible] conquest of Mexico under Cortes. Part II contains a history of the present state of Mexico, [illegible], character, and habits of the people. Part III contains the settlement and revolution of [illegible], to which is added a supplemental chapter [illegible] the origin of the present war. Parts IV [illegible] sketches of the military career of [illegible] Taylor and Santa Anna. The work is [illegible] in neat style, and can be mailed to any [illegible] the United States.

[illegible] 12½ cents—10 copies $1 00.

N. B. Persons can remit the amount for one or [illegible] copies by letter, doing it up carefully, and [illegible] the postage. Address to R. W. Hardie, Fayetteville, N. C.

To be had at the Bookstores of E. J. Hale, R. W. Hardie, and at the Carolinian Printing Office.

April 23. 60-2w

DISSOLUTION of the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter Evans & Co, by mutual consent. All persons having claims on said firm will present them to Henry J. Dennis for settlement, as he is authorised to [illegible] demands against the firm.

PETER EVANS,
PETER G. EVANS,
HENRY J. DENNIS.

April 27, 1847. 60-3w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the [illegible] of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. [illegible] black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher; weighs about one hundred and forty or fifty [illegible]. He will no doubt try to make his way to [illegible] State; he may have free papers, and try to [illegible] himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is [illegible] woman. If he has her free papers, they [illegible] be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife [illegible] with him, she may pretend to have a title for [illegible] as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he [illegible] procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1847.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court, that James T. Johnson, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and hath removed to parts unknown, and hath no known agent or attorney, and the Petition in this case, after due advertisement, having been taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte, it is ordered that the deposition of Green Farr and others be taken at the Post Office at the Fish Dam, Union District, South Carolina, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of August next, to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause, and that advertisement of the same [illegible] weeks in the Fayetteville Observer be sufficient notice to the Defendant of the time and place of taking said depositions.

Witness, Alexr. B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

A. B. SMITH, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1847.

Rebecca Whitley *vs.* George Whitley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case has eluded the process and fled from the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said George Whitley shall make his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Equity [illegible] for the county of Stanly, at the Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte.

In testimony whereof, I, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, do hereunto set my hand, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st.

J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Lovey, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Stockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovely.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.

58-6w J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pattman, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jesse Pattman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pattman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pattman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

Pr. adv. $2 50. SD'H HOWELL, Clk. 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, *vs.* Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year.

[Pr. adv $2 50.] SD'H HOWELL, C C C. 56-6w

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silesias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1847. 56tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as [illegible]

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,

TO BE DRAWN IN MAY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$33,000.

10,000! 10 of 1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 20, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 8, 1847.

15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,400, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 17 of 250, 400 of 130, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	27 50

$60,000!

10 Prizes of $10,000 are $100,000!
20 Prizes of $5,000 are $100,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 22, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 15, 1847.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10 Prizes of $10,000	ARE $100,000!
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		
1 Do.	10,000		

20 Prizes of 5,000 are 100,000, 100 of 1,000 are 100,000, 155 of 400 are 62,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—18 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20 00—Halves $10 00—Quarters $5 00—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	32 50

$40,000!

$15,000! 25 of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 22, 1847.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 75.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,748¾, 1 of 2,500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, 28 of 300, 200 of 200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

$50,000!

$25,000! $20,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 26, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 29, 1847.

60 Number Lottery.

11 drawn Nos. in each Package of 20 Tickets.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 Do.	15,000		15,000
1 Do.	10,000		10,000
1 Do.	5,000		5,000
1 Do.	2,360		2,360
10 Prizes of	1,200	are	12,000
10 Do.	600		6,000
20 Do.	300		6,000
120 Do.	200		24,000

Tickets $15—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of Packages of	20 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

April 18, 1847. 59-4[illegible]

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McArn's Buildings.

April 12, 1847. 58-8w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

COOK & TROY are now opening a handsome assortment of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTS, and VESTS, adapted to the approaching season, to which they invite the attention of persons wanting those articles.

Just received, 500 lbs. superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

April 20, 1847. 59-3w

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap-d'Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Poka Silk VESTS.

Drap-d'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 3, 1847. 57tf

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in [illegible] with a comfortable dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses.—Both tracts are well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.

ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.

April 5, 1847. 58-6w

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Eleventh Term of this School will commence on the 3d day of June, and continue till the 9th November. The Winter Term will commence the 10th November, and continue till the 15th April.

The advantages which this School affords, in respect to ample buildings and grounds, the health, and the literary, moral and religious improvement of its Pupils, have been so liberally appreciated by the community, that the Rector has only to return his hearty thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in him, and to promise the continuance of his best exertions for the future.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar,	25 00
with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with light blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for school girls, as their wardrobes will furnish.—Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to accept invitations from their relatives or friends in the City, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

April 8, 1847. 58-5w

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns,

always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted.
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tariton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Besides a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gerham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agent's, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1847. 55-3m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Illinois Troops.—Affecting Incidents.—The following from the St. Louis Reveille shows that the brave volunteers from Illinois, who have behaved so nobly at Buena Vista, were composed of some veterans, and that they freely met death on the battle field:

Patriotism!—Lieut. Price.—On the first call for volunteers a company of riflemen was raised in Pulaski county, Illinois, under the command of Col. Henry L. Webb. It numbered one hundred, rank and file, which was just one-fourth of the number of voters in the whole county. The first man who signed his name to the muster-roll was Smith Price, an old Virginian, seventy-three years of age. Two of his sons, who had previously served in the Black Hawk war, followed his example, and the complement was soon complete, of the best young men in the county. When the roll was full, Col. Webb intimated to Mr. Price that he supposed he had signed the roll for the purpose of setting the young men a patriotic example.

"You are mistaken, then," answered the old Virginian; "I signed my name there, sir, for the purpose of setting them an example on *the field!*"

"I am afraid, Mr. Price," said the Colonel, "that they will not receive a man of your advanced age."

"It matters not," said the brave old man, "I can pay my own expenses, and fight on my own hook."

Finding remonstrances useless, he was permitted to accompany them, and at the rendezvous, at Alton, he was chosen a Lieutenant of the company. On the march in Mexico, the old man was permitted to ride, his age and feebleness not enabling him to undergo the fatigues of a foot march. In a conversation with the officers he said:

"It is true my old legs refuse to carry me as far now as they would forty years ago, but when the fighting comes, gentlemen, I will be there; and I shall feel proud to lay down the small remnant of my life in not only setting an example to my boys, but proving to our enemies that there is no limit in age to a North American's fighting days!"

Every officer belonging to the Pulaski company was *killed*, and among them the brave old Lieut. Smith Price, besides, report says, at least *fifty* of the company. They formed a portion of Gen. Wool's advance guard, belonged to the light battalion, first engaged the enemy at Buena Vista, and, of course, suffered dreadfully.

A CHAPTER ON MILITIA CAPTAINS.

There is a story of a militia captain, who, receiving a billet from a lady, in which she requested the honor of his company at supper, very innocently accepted the invitation in its literal sense. The good lady was thunderstruck as he came marching into the house, with sheepskins beating and fifes tooting, at the head of forty ragamuffins, each of whom had an appetite sufficient to create a famine in a western settlement.

Another anecdote, is that of a captain in the last war, who on the eve of battle, feeling chock full of courage, closed a most stirring appeal to his company, by the furious and truculent command, "Follow me!" He advanced two steps—gave one look at the enemy—and took to his heels! It is needless to add that his order was obeyed strictly.

But the richest story of "malicious" valor is that of the bold captain, whose experience of war's horrors was confined to fighting with powder in sham fights. He was once in a real battle, and seemed to enjoy it with keen zest. Nothing could exceed his ardor; he flourished his sword most fiercely—marched, countermarched, and blazed away with great glee. Suddenly a bullet whizzed through his cocked hat. At first, amazement stupified him; his brains seemed carried away. Then slowly uncovering, he gazed at the hole which the lead had perforated in its hasty tour through his chapeau, and with a voice indicative of the fiercest indignation at such treachery, he exclaimed, "By —, they are firing balls," and fled as if a thunderbolt were chasing him.

Lawful Revenge.—Many years since a gentleman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women he could find in the vicinity. This occasioned universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied that, having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and thought, by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish his object. The best part of the story is, that his wife, hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, declaring that she was not going to be a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

A Jersey Matron of 107 years.—Mrs. Mary Hoffman died in South Brunswick, Middlesex county, on the 6th ult., where she had resided for the last 50 years. She left 14 children—60 grandchildren—115 great grandchildren, and 23 great great grandchildren. She was born in Hunterdon, and lived in Middlesex county 50 years. The oldest son now living is 85 years old. She retained her reason until a few hours of her death.

Newark Advertiser.

We make ourselves more injuries than are offered to us; they many times pass for wrongs in our own thoughts, that were never meant so by the heart of him that speaketh. The apprehension of wrong hurts more than the sharpest part of the wrong done.—*Feltham's Resolves.*

MORE AID AND COMFORT.

It must be that peace is at hand.—Nothing but a consciousness of such an event could, we think, induce the course of conduct which is manifested at Washington. It is announced that among other promotions by the President, Colonel Cushing, of the Massachusetts regiment, has been made a Brigadier General!!!—Now we ask our readers to recollect the fact, that Colonel Cushing has not been heard of in Mexico. The last account of him, was a public apology in the New Orleans papers, for having forgotten to mention the name of Col. Clay in a table speech the day before. Colonel Cushing was elected to command the Massachusetts regiment. He has had no military experience, no military rank, even in the militia. He knows no more of the art of war, than the writer of this article; and even if he had some tact for military command, he has never been where that tact could be discovered. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should such an indignity be offered to the army? Is it desired to bring a ridicule upon the whole, by placing in command of brigades, in the midst of war, and in the open field, men who never saw the least military practice?

Now Colonel Campbell, when he heard that men were needed for the service, raised a regiment at once in Tennessee, and proceeded to Nashville. *There*, we learn, Gov. Brown, and other Locos, sought to prevent his election as Colonel of the regiment he had raised; but the regiment knew its man, and elected him, in spite of opposition. Now Colonel Campbell has been in the field ever since volunteers were called for. He has distinguished himself by his ability and his courage. He it was that, at Monterey, brought up the Tennessee regiment with the cry of "*follow me, boys*," and they did follow him. Col. Campbell was a Brigadier General in the Tennessee militia, and with all these claims to consideration he sees a man placed over him who knows nothing of service in war, and has no military experience.

But *Colonel* Campbell is a Whig, and GENERAL Cushing is a Polk man.

U. S. Gazette.

The editor of the Journal is great on figures, so let him work out a question for his Mexican friends. If Santa Anna with 20,000 men, could not whip Taylor with only 4000, how many Mexicans would it take to stop Gen. Scott on his way to Mexico with his 13,000 men?—*Louisville Dem.*

If Mr. Polk, with large majorities in both houses of Congress, could not subject Gen. Taylor to the command of a Lieutenant General, how many Locofocos will it take to stop old Rough and Ready on his way to the Presidency at the head of a party of two millions of men?—*Lou. Jour.*

Some of the Locofoco papers undertake to hold Gen. Taylor responsible for the march to the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor is not responsible for the acts of the Administration now, but we admit that he probably will be after the 4th March, '49.

Lou. Jour.

Illumination Candles.—The wags of grocers in the Northern cities are advertising articles which they call "Taylor candles" for the illumination, and they are warranted "*not to run.*"

Bathing.—Nothing tends more to the preservation of health, as well as cleanliness, than frequent bathing.

We have often called the attention of the public to this important subject, and now on the opening of the Spring, when the functions of the human body undergo a considerable change, especially those of the skin, we would again advert to it.

During the Winter the pores of the skin have been more locked up than during Summer, when spontaneous perspiration is more free and frequent, and therefore have become more dry, hardened, and less active. This is the case with all, but more especially with the sedentary, or those not engaged in hard manual labor.

Health cannot be preserved any length of time unless the numerous pores upon the surface of the body be kept clean and free to perform their several important duties. Frequent bathing the body all over in warm or cold water for some thirty or forty minutes will mainly effect this object.

Those persons of a temperament whose reaction is speedily produced, and can bear it, would be most benefited by the cold baths; those of a different or more delicate temperament, as the nervous, bilious, or those whose lungs or stomach are liable to be easily affected, may use the warm baths.

In fact, using a common bathing tub, with soft water a little warmer than the blood, a flesh brush, and soap, thoroughly, while the body is entirely immersed, for half or three quarters of an hour, is the best means to cleanse, open, and aid the action of the pores of the skin, and thereby equalize the circulation of the blood and all the functions—relieve the head—quiet the nerves—remove fatigue—aid digestion, and produce an agreeable and healthful state of both body and mind.

Not half the people of the world are aware of the material benefits resulting from this process and none can fully be able to appreciate it unless they have been in the constant use of it for some time.

It should be used if possible every day, but at least twice a week if no more.

Every village should have a convenient bathing house or two. Indeed every family should have a bathing apparatus, which could be procured for a trifling sum, and mayhap would be the means of saving a doctor's fee of five times the amount, and procuring health and comfort beyond the power of calculation.

Bathing at all seasons is conducive to health of body and mind, but more especially in the spring.—*Dover Gazette.*

Satisfactory Definition.—A little girl asked her sister "what was *chaos* that papa read about?" The other child replied, "why it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the Picayune, April 21.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our advices by the Iona are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was the same doubt in the army as to whether there would be any more fighting as has always prevailed amongst our troops after a battle with the enemy. The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there were some who regarded future collisions as certain. Amongst these was Col. Kinney, who had recently been as far into the interior as Mango de Clava, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* had been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defence of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at others. Indeed, it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the National Bridge (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defence. An intelligent officer, just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 11th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represent Santa Anna as more intently bent on war than ever. The reports are not of great authority in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

The schooner Vermont drifted from her anchorage in the gale of the 25th ult. and was wrecked about thirty miles north of Alvarado. Her crew were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, but upon the application of an officer of the United States despatched for the purpose, they were subsequently released. The mate arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst.

The brig Ellen Clare was sold on the 8th inst. as she was lying upon the beach, [illegible] $1050. Sales were daily taking place of wrecked vessels.

VERA CRUZ, April 7, 1847.

The [illegible] scattered through the country, as I said in a letter written yesterday, are telling the most extravagant tales of the strength, size and prowess of the Yankees. To justify their own defeat they spread the story through the country that our horses are four times the size of [illegible], [illegible] as fast, and are not only savage in their nature, but are trained to run down, to [illegible] and completely annihilate their enemies. Our 10 inch shells they [illegible] as being as large as [illegible], filled with all manner of diabolical [illegible], make a noise in the air like the bowing of a mortar, and when they burst destroy and demolish everything around them. The effect of turning all these people loose upon the country, spreading as they will continue to circulate such extravagant tales, must be advantageous. If they see fit, in order to hide the disgrace of their own defeat, to say that they have been contending with giants, centaurs, and the like, so much the better.

The weather continues excessively [illegible]—[illegible] enough to suffocate one after the day breeze which comes from the sea goes down at night. As yet, however, there is no sickness of consequence among the troops.

[illegible]

24 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN MEXICO.

Santa Anna again in the Field with a large Force.—Probability of a severe battle.

Yesterday, we received from our intelligent and enterprising express contractors a package containing a New Orleans Delta of Friday morning last.

The Delta contains advices from Vera Cruz to the 14th inst., which state that Santa Anna has taken the field with a large body of troops, and the next news will [illegible] us that another sanguinary battle has been fought.

From the N. O. Delta, April 23.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Stirring Rumors—Santa Anna reported to be at Cerro Gordo with 12,000 men—Gen. Twiggs's Skirmish with the enemy—Troops leaving Vera Cruz—Gen. Worth's departure.—Nearly all our Troops in motion—Gen. Scott on his way to join Gen. Twiggs.

The U. S. steamship Massachusetts, from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., arrived yesterday. We received by her our correspondence, the more interesting portion of which follows. We are also in receipt of a file of that invaluable journal, the Vera Cruz American Eagle, from which we make the extracts below.

A Skirmish at Puente Nacional, nothing more—Probable Capture of Cerro Gordo by our Troops—Santa Anna at or near Jalapa—Order reigns in Vera Cruz.

(*Correspondence of the Daily Delta.*)

VERA CRUZ, April 13, 1847.

Eds. Delta: As I stated in my letter of this morning, the Brigade of Gen. Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa, but, from rather sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him, with the important information that the column of Gen. Twiggs had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place between Twiggs' advanced guard and the enemy, in which Capt. Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the reception of this news, Gen. Worth had mounted his horse and was off—so sudden, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gather the particulars as soon as I heard of it.

There is no doubt at all that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa. It is conceded on all sides. But if Gen. Twiggs does not whip him, he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who left yesterday, reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Maj. Gen. Patterson left here with two brigades of Volunteers on Friday, and he has, no doubt, reached the advance before this hour.

Gen. Twiggs had between 2500 and 2700 men—[illegible] ones, too—under his command, and I entertain no fear for his safety. General Patterson marched with Shields' and Pillow's brigade, [illegible] the force except the garrison of the town and Quitman's brigade, are either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied, before his departure, that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached him.

A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or there will be little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me to-night, that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hopes to negotiate a peace. I believe truly, that it is the wish of his Excellency to end the strife, but whether he will embrace this occasion (which, by the way, is an excellent one,) I cannot say.

The horses of the Tennessee Cavalry arrived to-day from Tampico; and as soon as they are landed I expect Quitman will leave here.

VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1847.

Eds. Delta: There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mountain fort, twenty-two miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. Gen. Santa Anna was at or near Jalapa, at the last accounts, but by this time, there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalapa.

Vera Cruz is as quiet and well governed as any city in the United States. It would improve the health some to throw down the walls, and let in the fresh air, as the commandant thinks of doing.

If the army takes away more of those beautiful brass 24's, I hope they will be sent home as trophies. There are in the town and castle nearly one hundred of them. They are of splendid workmanship, and superior to any the United States has of the same calibre. They are worth $5,000 apiece, and would look extremely well in the "white settlements."

VERA CRUZ ANCHORAGE, April 12, 1847.

Eds. Delta: A large detachment of the squadron leaves to-day for Tuspan, commanded by the Commodore in person.

The officers anticipated something of a fight at that place. It is believed that there are upwards of 2,000 troops at that place, under the command of Gen. Cos, with some sixty pieces of cannon.

The squadron captured at Alvarado sixty pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order with the exception of three.

MEXICO, March 29, 1847.

Eds. Delta: The city of the Montezumas is in a most extraordinary situation at the present writing. Farias and the "Constitutionalists" had a civil war of twenty-three days' duration, in which nobody was killed, and neither party lost or gained an inch of ground. That is, no one was killed of the fighters, unless we count some accidental deaths; but a great number of harmless citizens lost their lives by the incessant firing up and down the streets, with which the belligerents amused themselves instead of going within reach of each other. Santa Anna wrote lovingly to both parties, and did his best to urge them to eat each other up; but as soon as he could reach the city with some force, he threw them all overboard. He is playing for the Dictatorship, and is, in fact, clothed with dictatorial power at this moment. He has induced the clergy to aid him with money to meet, and as he says, to exterminate Scott and "the perfidious invaders." But his plan had already [illegible] to make peace, and while he is yet entrenched behind American bayonets, and acts as with the [illegible] American goods, he will not [illegible] enemies whose [illegible]. As soon as he has a clear field, he will use his army to seize the possessions of the church, to maintain and increase it as a foundation of a throne. Whatever he pretends, he has his eye on the church property, and has twice put forward Gomez Farias as a cat's-paw to get it, but when he found the clergy too strong for him he has no scruple to sacrifice his tool and come out on the other side.

From the Eagle of 15th April.

A Plot Discovered.—Some day last week a number of Mexicans were discovered in the act of inciting the citizens of Tampico to revolt and drive the Americans from the place. We are not advised of the particulars, but we learn that Col. Gates banished them from the city, forbidding their return under penalty of death.

The Castle.—The castle of San Juan de Ulua has undergone a thorough cleansing throughout, making it approach much nearer a place in which an American soldier ought to reside. We are informed that a more filthy place could scarcely be imagined, at the time our troops took possession.

Execution.—The Execution of the colored man, Kirk, a citizen of the United States, convicted of committing a rape upon the person of a Mexican woman, and theft, took place on Saturday evening last. A large concourse of people were present, to witness the first execution under American authority, which has ever taken place since our occupation of the country. It will, no doubt prove a salutary lesson to many who would destroy the safeties guarantied to good citizens, were not such punishments sometimes inflicted.

The Hospital.—Many of our gallant soldiers are now prostrated by disease, and the hospitals are filled to overflowing with them. The disease most prevalent is diarrhoea, which in many cases has proved fatal.

Military Commission.—Besides that of rape, two other cases have been adjudged before the Military Commission. They were for theft committed by two privates of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. They sentenced each to one month's imprisonment in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, and a fine of one month's pay.

The whole of the force under General Scott had marched for Jalapa, except the 7th infantry, which was left to garrison the city and castle. It consists of 12,000 men. It was understood his intentions were not to proceed farther than Jalapa, until he obtained greatly increased means of transportation.

PROCLAMATION.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Vera Cruz, April 11, 1847. }

Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, to the good people of Mexico—PROCLAMATION.

Mexicans!—At the head of a powerful army, soon to be doubled—a part of which is advancing upon your Capital—and with another army, under Major General Taylor, in march from Saltillo towards San Luis de Potosi—I think myself called upon to address you.

Mexicans!—Americans are not your enemies; but the enemies, for a time, of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned you, and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your Holy Religion, its Hierarchy and its Priesthood. The same Church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our government, laws and people.

For the Church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country, and their property, I have from the first done every thing in my power to place them under the safeguard of *martial law* against the few bad men in this army.

My orders, to that effect, known to all, are precise and rigorous. Under them, several Americans have already been punished, by fine, for the benefit of Mexicans, besides imprisonment, and one, for a rape, has been hung by the neck.

Is this not a proof of good faith and energetic discipline? Other proofs shall be given as often as injuries to Mexicans may be detected.

On the other hand, injuries committed by individuals, or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon individuals, small parties, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack mules; or on any other person or property belonging to this army, contrary to the laws of war—shall be punished with rigor; or if the particular offenders shall not be delivered up by Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns, or neighborhoods.

Let, then, all good Mexicans remain at home, or at their peaceful occupations; but they are invited to bring in, for sale, horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour for bread, and vegetables. Cash will be paid for every thing this army may take or purchase, and protection will be given to all sellers. The Americans are strong enough to offer these assurances—which, should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended, to the honor and advantage of both belligerents. Then the Americans, having converted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico and return to their own country.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty-four miles from Vera Cruz and is naturally a very strong one. Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Rumors state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded—amongst whom was Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligent officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

A number of soldiers have been shot in passing the road to and fro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans as burning for vengeance. Our next advices from Vera Cruz will, we doubt not, bring us the details of an important engagement.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847.

I arrived at this camp at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardie and other officers of dragoons. Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson has been severely but not mortally wounded while examining Santa Anna's works, which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A courier, who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just below this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

Vera Cruz.—A Mexican paper contains a letter from Vera Cruz written near the close of the siege which describes the sufferings of the inhabitants, under the fire of our artillery, as awful in the extreme. Says the writer:

"We are yet ignorant of the exact number of our killed and wounded, but by the lists that we have obtained, estimate both at not less than one thousand persons. The damage done to the buildings and edifices is five or six millions of dollars, which cannot be repaired for many years."

LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR

An arrival at New Orleans to the 5th inst. from Monterey, brings nothing particularly interesting. Nothing was known of Gen. Taylor's future movements. Some of his 12 months' volunteers were already on the way home. One of the volunteers in guard of a train between Camargo and Monterey had been [illegible] murdered by two Mexicans, who were identified and summarily shot.

A letter from Capt. Harper, of Staunton, dated near Monterey, on the 18th of March, after complimenting the Virginia Regiment, speaks thus of old Rough & Ready: "— Gen. Taylor has just returned to this place from Caterita. The General is a remarkably hale, hearty looking man, of medium height, thick set and stoop shouldered, and would weigh, I suppose, about 175. In dress, &c. he might be readily taken for a wagon master. The Army, I think, are enthusiastic in his praise."

Richmond Whig.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the following just remarks on the late promotions in the Army of Gens. Pillow and Quitman and Col. Cushing:—

"The task of a fault finder is an ungracious one always, yet we may be permitted to say that these promotions, (with one exception) were not indicated by the confidence of the army in the persons selected, nor suggested by any display of great military abilities on the part of the appointees. Gen. Quitman distinguished himself, it is true, at Monterey, and on this account his promotion will be more acceptable to the army; but for the other two we look in vain for services entitling them to exalted rank. Gen. Pillow's defences of Camargo were the laughter of the service. In throwing up intrenchments he actually made the ditch on the wrong side—converting a breastwork designed for the protection of the city into a convenient cover for an assailing party. Now that he is a major general, it is reasonable to suppose that the next time he tries his hand at the business he will dig his ditches on both sides.

Gen. Cushing has yet to smell gunpowder. He is a man of talents and distinguished above his compeers as a tactician in civil matters. If his strategy in war prove equal to his manœuvring in politics he will make a very extensive general. Yet there is great doubt whether his civil instincts qualify him for a command in a service where the majority is with the enemy.

There were at Monterey men whom a crowd would spontaneously look to as leaders in a crisis of difficulty. Such men as Gen. A. S. Johnson, of Texas; Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Col. Campbell, of Tennessee, &c., who distinguished themselves in battle, and who possess the military knowledge and actual experience necessary for high command. They enjoy also the confidence of the soldiery. If gallant deeds, as in the case of Gen. Quitman, are regarded as claims to promotion, these gentlemen were equally conspicuous at Monterey. Col. Davis has since then freshened his laurels at Buena Vista, and Col. Campbell was before Vera Cruz with his regiment. The country will acknowledge the right of these brave officers to complain of neglect, and the service will suffer from a species of favoritism calculated to drive the best men out of it.—There is that in every Southern mind, or Northern, or either, which rebels at the idea of making the gallant and distinguished Davis subordinate to an untried officer like Gen. Cushing. We would not disparage Gen. Cushing, but his sword has not yet tested the dint of battle, whilst Col. Davis has fleshed his sabre in fields all reeking with carnage. Gen. Cushing has gone to join Gen. Taylor, where he will rank officers whose prowess decided the issues of combat. This is all wrong to our thinking, and we would not be surprised if the twelve months' enlistments refused to a man to prolong their stay in Mexico. It is a hard service that in which chivalry and successful valor are not rewarded by rank and command.

Enos D. Hoppings, one of Mr. Polk's Brigadier Generals, was an unsuccessful candidate for Doorkeeper to the Assembly of New York three years since.

Gen'l Lamar Captured.—The Galveston News learns from Houston, that information has been brought to Austin that Gen. Lamar, with his company of 80 or 100 men, attempted to pass through from Loredo to join Gen. Taylor; that after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains beyond the Rio Grande, he was attacked by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, whom he fought till he lost half of his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. We have none of the particulars. Gen. Lamar's object was to go to the relief of Gen. Taylor as soon as he had heard the alarming news of his dangerous situation.

The Trophies.—The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500, most of them heavy pieces. There were captured at

Resaca de la Palma	8
At Matamoras, say	20
At Monterey, about	50
At Vera Cruz, town and castle	400
At Alvarado	60
Total	538

Col. Bankhead.—This distinguished officer, the Colonel of the 2d Artillery, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, bearing despatches and trophies from Gen. Scott to the Government. Col. Bankhead commanded in the trenches from the opening of our batteries until the surrender of the city and castle, and on this account was selected by Gen. Scott to bear to the Government the trophies won in the siege.

N. O. Picayune.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS ARMY.

Anecdote of the Council of the 22d of February.—A letter from Lieut. A. B. Corwine, of the Ohio volunteers, to the Cincinnati Chronicle, furnishes some interesting incidents of the battle of Buena Vista. After describing the gallant stand made by the Mississippi volunteers—which movement Gen. Taylor watched with the most painful anxiety, and which he was heard to say reflected the highest credit on Col. Davis's military judgment—Lieut. Corwine says:

"Gen. Taylor has gained more influence over his army, than any other General, save Napoleon, that ever lived. There is not a man of them, I suppose, whoever thinks of anything else than *success*, when Gen. Taylor leads them to battle. A certain conviction rests upon the mind of the soldier, that old Rough and Ready cannot be whipped; and it nerves his arms and strengthens his heart to do and dare, more than he could with any less feeling of confidence. It was that sort of feeling which animated our little army, when they saw the glittering arms of the countless host of Santa Anna, pouring by thousands through the gorges of the mountains. There were no hearts there that day that quailed for an instant, at the closer array of Mexico. The very heavens were made vocal with the shouts of triumph which went up from the American army, when they saw the foe. They had confidence in their General—they knew that his mind had measured with the utmost accuracy, the extent of the fight, and the *exact results*; and they knew he never calculated upon *false premises*. We also knew he had determined that we should whip them, and we considered "that *done* which *ought* to be done." So all thought and felt, and so all *acted* at Buena Vista.

"One of the camp rumors is, that on the night of the 22d, at a council of his officers, it was debated as to whether they should fall back on Monterey, or risk an engagement with the enemy in the morning. The council was uncertain and somewhat divided, and, after a long debate, in which the opinion of the majority inclined against an action, old Rough and Ready rose from his place, and said, "Well, gentlemen, the council is adjourned to meet *after* the battle. In the morning, we will *feel* the enemy." The announcement was received with a shout; and there was not a man in that council of brave men, that did not feel proud to have the judgment of such a man to lean on as Gen. Taylor."

A Severe Hit.—At a Locofoco meeting recently held in Columbus, Mississippi, the following was among the resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved,* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress have faithfully done their duty, and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and congratulation: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the Hon. Jacob Thompson on the resolutions of thanks by Congress to Gen. Zachary Taylor."

This is a severe but just retort upon the "distinguished" member from Mississippi, who undertook to pronounce judgment, *ex cathedra*, during the last session of Congress, upon the military skill of Gen Taylor, and who, when the resolution of thanks to that distinguished officer was pending, threw in that famous proviso, declaring that the said resolution of thanks was not to be construed as an expression of approval of the capitulation and armistice at Monterey! Mr. Thompson and his co-laborer in the work of defamation, Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, have been silenced by subsequent events. Indeed, all the defamers of the old Hero have been converted into his eulogists—and we imagine that even the correspondent of the Washington Union, who so boldly pronounced the capitulation and armistice "THE GREAT BLUNDER OF THE CAMPAIGN," wishes that *he* had never been so imprudent as to "draw pen from standish." Every body huzzas for Old Zack now!—*Richmond Whig.*

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq., of Kentucky, the son of the distinguished Senator from that State, was, when he left home for the field of battle, the Commonwealth attorney for the county he lived in. The resignation of his office was placed in the hands of a friend to be given to the Governor; but his friend did not deliver it. Some of the lawyers about Frankfort volunteered to perform the duties of the office during Mr. Crittenden's absence, and on his return home he must have been gratified and surprised to learn that he was still Commonwealth's attorney. A delicate and creditable compliment; creditable both to the givers and the receiver. When he left home, he intended to enlist as a private, but Gen. Taylor made him an aid.

Gen. Wool and the Arkansas "B'hoys."—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer, some time ago, took occasion to remark as follows:

"All accounts received from our Volunteers go to show that Gen. Wool intends to *run* before he will *fight*. He keeps his wagon horses harnessed up, day and night. Our b'hoys stand a poor chance for laurels under such a commander."

It turns out, however, very vexatiously for the Intelligencer, that it was *Wool* who did the fighting, and "our b'hoys" that ran away.

There was a meeting to be held in Louisville on Saturday last of the friends of Gen. Taylor. The Journal says:—The meeting will not only be a very large one, but it will also be a very enthusiastic one. Men who have not been in the habit of meeting together will there meet and unite their voices to swell the rapturous plaudits that will burst forth at the mention of the name of old "Rough and Ready."

Capt. G. W. Caldwell's Company of Dragoons, from North Carolina, and Capt. John B. Campbell's Company of Infantry from Georgia, who have for the past fortnight been quartered at Fort Moultrie, in our harbour, are, we understand, to embark either to-day or to-morrow in the brig *Forrest*, Capt. Varina, for Point Isabel.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Kearny and Com. Stockton.—We are much concerned to learn that a serious difficulty has arisen between Gen. Kearny and Com. Stockton, touching the civil government of California. Our information is to the effect that Com. Stockton refused to acknowledge Gen. Kearny's right to assume the civil magistracy of the province and that Col. Fremont joined with him in resisting the orders of the General Government conferring the office of governor upon Gen. Kearny. This misunderstanding, it was feared, would be of serious disadvantage to the American interests in that distant region.

Picayune.

Mr. Clay accedes to a request of his fellow citizens, in the State which has always delighted to honor him, honored as it is, by him,—in the following touching terms:—

ASHLAND, April 12, 1847.

Gentlemen: I received this day your official letter addressed by you as the organ of the people of Louisville, to me, in which, after adverting to the resolutions adopted by them, at a public meeting, expressing their feelings [illegible] "the mournful but glorious intelligence" of the battle of Buena Vista, and of their desire to have brought back to this State the remains of the brave officers and soldiers from Louisville who died on that day in the service of the nation, you conclude by requesting my permission to bring back to his native State the body of my son, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, [illegible] to administer the last sacred rights of sepulture, and afterwards to erect a monument to commemorate his virtue and perpetuate his deeds."

I yield, gentlemen, to you the permission requested. Louisville now contains the remains of his beloved wife, and was the place of his own residence at the time of his death. There is, therefore, a peculiar fitness that those who, in life, were united together by the strongest bonds of affection should sleep together in death.

For the kind and friendly interest which the people of Louisville have taken on an occasion so distressing to me, and for the generous sympathy manifested by you in your obliging letter, I tender an expression of my profound gratitude and thanks.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Clay to a gentleman of New York, April 8th:—

"You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none for myself personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

"For our country, my country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the protective policy under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the march of improvement in our rivers and harbors would not have been arrested; and, above all, *we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a neighbor torn to pieces by internal dissensions.* The brilliant achievements and the glorious laurels acquired during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, *can never compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination.* But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country."

Mr. Clay in Europe.—Mr. Clay's speech, delivered at New Orleans, in behalf of Ireland, some time ago, is going the rounds of the English and Irish Papers, and the editors thereof are applauding it in the warmest manner.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, the Senator from Alabama, we see it stated in the Washington correspondence of a city morning paper, was, on Saturday last, in the act of getting into a carriage, on Pennsylvania avenue, when he broke out the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels, the residue of his person being invisible inside the hack. We can readily believe that it was a curious spectacle to the "outside barbarians," to see a hack standing by the sidewalk, with two such substantial legs sticking through the bottom, as those of the honorable Chairman on Finance. We understand that Mr. Lewis extricated himself from the dismantled vehicle, without serious injury.

N. Y. Express.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death on the 15th instant, at his residence in Jefferson county, Fla. of Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte Murat, King and Queen of Naples, in the 47th year of his age. Prince Murat was for many years a resident of this country, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

It is told of Charles Lamb, that one afternoon, having taken a seat in a crowded omnibus, a stout gentleman subsequently looked in, and politely asked, "all full inside?" "I don't know how it may be with the other passengers," answered Lamb, "but that last piece of oyster-pie did the business for me."

THE GRATITUDE OF IRELAND.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Papers and letters received by the Cambria show that Ireland is not ungrateful. On the contrary, the most abundant evidence comes to us that she feels—deeply feels and fully appreciates the manifestations of sympathy on this side of the Atlantic, and this feeling is warmly expressed with all the exuberance of the Irish heart. It is due to both giver and receiver, who is twice blessed in this ministry of mercy, that we should give some space to these testimonials and offerings of a nation's gratitude. Our readers in general, and especially all those portions of them who have contributed to stay the famine, will, we are sure, be gratified with these grateful responses.

The London Times, of March 25, unites in the universal strain of thanksgiving:

"The tribute we are most bound to acknowledge is the magnificent public subscription made in the United States. We rejoice to see in it one more pledge of that mutual respect and affection which, in spite of many trials and hindrances, now binds the two countries. The British empire and the Union are from one common stock.—Their language, their interests, their literature, and, to a great extent, their customs, their laws, and religion are the same. There are no two nations in the world so similar, while they are politically distinct. Happily they are now discovering the interest they severally possess in one another's peace and prosperity. We will confess to a passing sensation of wounded pride when we hear of our own fellow-subjects becoming objects of republican benevolence, and our social sores being exposed in the cities of New England. But, if we are unable to rescue Ireland from the grasp of famine, as confessedly we are, it does not become us to resent the assistance of a generous kinsman and friend. Whoever is to blame, most true it is that Ireland does not prosper in our hands. We must, therefore, submit to be commiserated and helped in our task."

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers, at a great public meeting held in the City Lecture Room, in Finsbury, London, March 24:

"That, overpowered with heartfelt gratitude at the prompt, decisive, and energetic benevolence of the people of the United States of America, in their spontaneous and unsolicited aid to the poor peasantry of Ireland, we feel language to be inadequate to give expression to our gratitude to that noble and independent people; betokening, as it does, to the nations of the earth, whether afflicted by distress caused by Providential calamities or internal impolicy, that there is a great and magnanimous people on our globe, ever ready with hope, succor and consolation in the hour of need, calling forth the overjoyed thanks of this meeting, the lasting gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of April 3, thus breaks out into expressions of thankfulness:

"In America there is no overflowing of lip-charity and lack of that which is real; no humanity-mongering; no penitence of sympathetic words and poverty of sympathetic action; no wallowing in prescriptive slander; no recourse to Billingsgate abuse of Ireland and the Irish, after the fashion of many parties in England; no clannish, mean, money-ending, politico-economic spirit to guide and to disgrace its progress. No! the conduct of America stands in bright and glorious contrast. In the day of our desolation we have found them the readiest hands, ay, and the most bounteous, stretched to our aid, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi without the flourish of the Pharisee or the cold-blooded calculation of the Levite.

"Honor, then, to America! In it the cause of humanity needs no spur from shame, hypocrisy, or state policy. In her bosom we knew that oppression found a refuge where they were safe from exterminating landlords and class legislation, where the motto for all was, 'live and let live,' and not, 'live ye the many, or die for the few—the unprivileged for the privileged!' But never, never, as our hearts yearned towards America as the asylum of our hopeless, cast-out thousands; never, we say, great as was our experience of the generosity with which our countrymen were received on its shores, were we prepared for the surprising acts of humanity and benevolence towards this stricken nation which man [illegible] enables us to record and to bless.

"We write with hearts of overflowing gratitude and love; gratitude and love, not springing so much from the sense of benefits received as from a respect for the manner in which they have been rendered. In the efforts that are made by America to succor and save us, we view the promise of that sure and Christian friendship which ought to keep pace with the progress of civilization, but which pseudo-statesmen never cultivate between nations, unless for an occasion—as if the interests of mankind were not identified with amity."

FROM THE UNION.

It affords us sincere pleasure to give publicity to the following despatch from Lord Palmerston, to Mr. Pakenham, (a copy of which was communicated by the latter to Mr. Buchanan,) conveying the thanks of the British government, and the British nation, to the citizens of the United States, for their liberal contributions to relieve the sufferings of the Irish people. The sentiments contained in this despatch do honor to his lordship, and prove that he possesses a warm Irish heart. They will, in his own emphatic language, "tend to draw closer and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem," which now so happily bind the kindred nations together; a consummation calculated to promote the highest interests of both countries, and to extend the blessings of liberty and law over the whole earth:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1847.

Sir: I have received your despatch, No. 8, of the 12th ult., stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of raising a subscription in the United States for the relief of the destitute Irish poor.

And I have to instruct you to take every opportunity of saying how grateful her Majesty's government, and the British nation at large, feel for this kind and honorable manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the United States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might, indeed, have been expected, that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon so large a population, descended from the same ancestors as themselves. But the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem, which her Majesty's government trusts, will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—separated, indeed, from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force.

I am, &c. PALMERSTON.

To the Rt. Hon. Richard Pakenham, &c. &c.

From the Arkansas Intelligencer of April 3.

***The Choctaws to their White Brethren of Ireland.*—A meeting for the relief of the starving poor of Ireland was held at the Choctaw Agency on the 23d ultimo. Major Wm. Armstrong was called to the chair, and J. B. Luce was appointed Secretary. A circular of the "Memphis Committee" was read by Maj. Armstrong, after which the meeting contributed $710. All subscribed, agents, missionaries, traders, and Indians, a considerable portion of which fund was made up by the latter. The "poor Indian" sending his mite to the poor Irish!**

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION.

We find the following characteristic letter from Mr. Calhoun in the Roanoke (N. C.) Republican:

FORT HILL, 20th March, 1847.

Dear Sir: I received with your letter the paper you were so kind as to send me.

I see that, notwithstanding your kind feeling towards me, you have greatly misjudged me in thinking I ever joined "the broken fortunes" of Mr. Van Buren. The truth is, that I have not been able, with my principles and policy, to act with either party, except occasionally, for the last years. I differ from both on several important questions; and, among others, the proscriptive policy of turning opponents out of office, indiscriminately, and bestowing their places, as rewards for partisan services, on the least meritorious of their respective parties, and agree with each in many particulars. Mine has been an independent course throughout; and hence I have been compelled to separate from the party in power and act with those out of power, during the period mentioned. I never separated from the weak to join the strong, but from the strong to join the weak. I seek no office, and desire none, and only continue to represent the State in the Senate, because it is her wishing I should decline. I would not accept the Presidency but from the people, and then from a sense of duty only. Nothing can induce me to sacrifice my independence—not even to relieve in favor of my native State. If I, in 1837, supported Mr. Van Buren, it was because he was forced to sustain the measures I had supported against him and Gen. Jackson, and because the Whigs took ground against them; and not because I desired of his fallen fortunes. I had no motive to do so, while I had strong ones to support the measures which I approved. It would have been censurable in me to turn against them, because I had been forced to support them.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

C. N. WEBB, Esq.

We have but one remark at present to make upon this letter—and that is this: Mr. Calhoun is mistaken in supposing that he has *always* separated from the strong to join the weak. He did so, it is true, when the high-handed usurpations of Gen. Jackson drove him and thousands of other patriotic and eminent citizens into the Whig ranks. But when, in 1837, he went over to Van Buren, *avowedly* for the reason that a whig victory would not inure to the benefit of himself and his friends, he left a minority, and united himself to a party but recently flushed with a triumph achieved in despite of his efforts to prevent it. This is an historical fact, which can not be now nullified by bold assertion.

Richmond Whig.

The Sub-Treasury.—The Ottawa (Illinois) Free Trader notices the arrival at that place of six coaches laden with $100,000 in specie, on its way from the Chicago Land Office, to be deposited with the Treasurer in St. Louis. All this expense and risk are incurred, rather than resort to the course pursued by every man who has no money, like Uncle Sam, to throw away or to put to useless hazard, and that is to transfer the funds by a check from a Bank at the point of collection to another at the point of disbursement, which may be effected almost without cost, and entirely without danger!

This single fact furnishes a happy exemplification of one of the practical effects of this Turkish financial machine.

Richmond Whig.

Horrible Massacre.—The following statement is copied from Saunders's News Letter of Dublin:

CORK, March 24, 1847.—I send you a most appalling account of a massacre recently perpetrated on the coast of Africa, which, for cold-blooded and horrible barbarity, has perhaps never been equalled, even in the abominable annals of slave traffic. Of the authenticity of the account there cannot be the slightest doubt, as it is contained in a letter from a very near [illegible] officer, stationed at the island of Ascension, not very far from the scene of the occurrence, and is as follows:

"ASCENSION, January 1, 1847.

"We have just received news of a most awful massacre on the coast of Africa. A slave factory called Gallinas, known to have 2,000 slaves ready for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our cruisers that the slave-owners, finding it impossible to embark them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, "If you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all."

Cure for Consumption.—An officer in the British service, resident in the East Indies, had been stricken with this dire disease, and was reduced by it to nearly a skeleton. His friends looked upon him as a doomed man, and he himself had given up all hopes of long continuance of life. He was one morning crawling about the grounds and accidentally went into a shop where a man had been bottling some wine, and at the moment of his master's entrance had just melted some rosin to seal the corks with. It could not be otherwise than that those within the room should inhale the smoke arising from the rosin. To the surprise of the afflicted one his respiration became free and unobstructed, and it instantly occurred to him that the relief he experienced was produced by his having inhaled the resinous smoke. He remained better during the day, and, without consulting his doctor, repeated the experiment in his sleeping room. That night he slept soundly—a blessing he had not known for years.

Twice a day for a week did he continue his experiment, and with increased success. He then mentioned the affair to his medical adviser, who was equally surprised with himself at the improvement of the patient's health, and advised him to continue the inhalations night and morning. In the space of three months his cough left him and his appetite returned. In six months his health was so improved that he contemplated returning to his native country; he delayed, however, doing so until a year had expired. Still persisting in his new-found remedy his health was completely restored, and he was once more a sound man.

The Knickerbocker for March perpetrates the following:

"Why are we led to infer that David and Joshua were intemperate men? Because David, when he went out to meet Goliah, on the "field of honor" "*took a sling*;" and Joshua, previous to his attack on the walls of Jericho, "*took a horn*," and gave "*a regular blow out!*"

***Taking time by the Forelock.*—A fine hermaphrodite brig of 150 tons burthen, called the President Z. Taylor, was launched at Belfast 19th inst., by Messrs. White and Conner.**

Heated Corn.—The English letters say that a great deal of the Indian corn shipped from this country in bulk, has come out heated.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, 1847.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.—The reader is referred to the preceding page for the latest accounts from Gen. Scott's division of the Army, from which it will be seen that there was almost a certainty of another general battle, within a very few days. We did hope to have had the particulars of the action in time for this paper, but are disappointed.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Whigs have just reason to rejoice over the election in Virginia; for, though the Locos still retain a majority of Congressmen, and probably of the Legislature also, yet we have gained so much as to leave the State in a doubtful position, instead of that condition of deeply dyed Locofocoism in which she has lately presented herself. Instead of *one* solitary Representative in the last Congress, the Whigs have elected *five*, have a fair prospect of one more, and have gained nearly enough in the Legislature to reverse the state of parties in that body.

The following Congressmen are ascertained to be elected:—

J. S. Pendleton, Whig, re-elected.
Thos. S. Flournoy, Whig, gain.
Wm. L. Goggin, Whig, gain.
John M. Botts, Whig, gain.
Wm. B. Preston, Whig, gain.
Arch'd Atkinson, Loco, re-elected.
George C. Dromgoole, Loco, re-elected.
Thos. S. Bocock, Loco, in place of Hubard, Loco.
Thos. H. Bayley, Loco, re-elected.
R. T. L. Beale, Loco, in place of Hunter, Loco.
Henry Bedinger, Loco, re-elected.
James McDowell, Loco, re-elected.
Wm. G. Brown, Loco, re-elected.
13th and 14th Districts to be heard from.

The death of Mr Dromgoole renders another election necessary in that district. Whether Mr. Bolling, who came so near beating Mr. D., can be elected, we know not.

Several of the Locos are elected "by the skin of their teeth." Dromgoole by 18 majority; Bocock by 12; Atkinson by 68; Beale by 125. Whilst Mr. Botts has a majority of 602, Mr. Preston 354. These two Whig majorities are probably equal to all the Locofoco majorities in the State.

The Whig gain in Flournoy's district, since the election of Polk, is 671, in Botts's 263, in Bedinger's 131, in Atkinson's 262, in Dromgoole's 866, in Goggin's 183, in Preston's 852. The only Locofoco gain, so far as heard from, is the meagre one of 40 votes in Bocock's district. We think it will be found that there is a Whig majority in the popular vote of the State.

This election renders it almost certain that the next House of Representatives in Congress will be Whig. By the Union's estimate the Locofoco majority will be only four, which the Whigs expect to overcome in the elections soon to come on.

For the Virginia Legislature, so far, the net Whig gain is 9, equal to 18 votes of the 22 Locofoco majority last year.

MR. WEBSTER.—We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster arrived at Raleigh, in prosecution of his Southern tour, on Saturday last. He was expected to remain there until to-morrow. Whether he will take this place in his route, we have not learned certainly, but it is believed that he will, and that he will arrive here in the course of to-morrow or Thursday. The citizens, and members of the Bar, without distinction of party, forwarded invitations to him.

A splendid Dinner was given to Mr. Webster in Richmond, on Thursday last. Mr. W. closed a most impressive and eloquent speech by saying, that if, at the close of his career, it shall be written upon his tombstone, 'Here lies one who was [illegible] to the Constitution of his Country,' the great object of his life will have been accomplished." At a later period of the evening, he delivered a most brilliant eulogy on the character of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

At Charleston, S. C. a Committee of sixty of the most eminent citizens has been appointed to welcome Mr. Webster on his arrival there.

The Superior Court for this county is now in session—Judge BATTLE presiding. We believe that the only capital case for trial is one removed last week from Sampson. State against Barfield, for the murder of Flowers. In this case, the Hon. Robert Strange is associated with the State Solicitor, Mr. Ashe, in the prosecution; and the prisoner is to be defended by Hon. John D. Toomer, Hon. George E. Badger, and Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

GREAT EXPEDITION.—On Wednesday evening last the 28th, the Steamer Henrietta arrived here with goods which left New York in the schr. A. F. Thorn the previous Friday, the 23d.—being only *six days* from New York to Fayetteville.

We take the occasion to remark, that never before within our knowledge have so many goods been received here, with so much expedition, as during the present season. With six fine Steam Boats on the river, provided with numerous tow boats, and the river in a good condition all the season, there has been no delay in forwarding, and the Companies have, we hope and doubt not, reaped a rich reward for their enterprize and energy.

During the past month our streets have been thronged with wagons, brought here by the good prices of produce, and the abundance of loading to the interior.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The Matamoras Flag of the 14th ult. says,—

Lieut. Stanton, North Carolina regiment, came down the river on Friday last in charge of a number of sick volunteers, belonging to his regiment. On the passage down, two of them died, viz: Geo. W. Barnes, 1st sergeant, company A; J. J. F. Stokes, 3d corporal, company E.

Our Regiment was stationed at Camargo at the last dates.

MOVING OF THE WATERS OF LOCOFOCOISM.—In the last Carolinian was inserted, in small type, at the bottom of a column, a notice that "Jas. L. Bryan, candidate for Congress," would speak at the Market House, yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M. This was inserted, of course, at Mr Bryan's request. But, in a most conspicuous place, almost the first thing under the editorial head, in larger type, was another notice, that the democrats of Cumberland would meet at the Court House, at the same identical hour of 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of responding to the nomination of Gen. McKay for Congress, (who, by the way, was in town on Saturday.)

Other engagements prevented our attending either of these rival shows; and we feel too little interest in the matter to regret that they did. But we cannot help expressing some surprize that the Locofoco managers here exhibit so much jealousy of Mr. Bryan as to call their meeting at another place, at the hour fixed on by Mr. Bryan, so evidently for the purpose of drawing off the faithful from listening to his (doubtless) eloquent speech. Common courtesy to one of their own party would seem to have required their giving him a fair chance to be heard. Do they fear that this little David will slay the great Goliah of Democracy?

P. S. The above was written on Saturday. On yesterday morning we observed a handbill sticking up, in which the McKay meeting was fixed at 4 o'clock. We suppose the managers became ashamed of the former notice, or afraid of its effect.

We have had the pleasure of seeing Major THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES, of the U. S. Army, who arrived here a few days ago on a visit to his family in this place, (from whom the active operations on our Southern frontier have separated him for the last two years.) During that period he has had the good fortune to be engaged in the brilliant battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Vera Cruz. At Monterey, especially, he distinguished himself by coolness and courage in the most exposed situations, for which our readers will recollect he was specially named in the despatches, and to which he owes his promotion to a Majority. It gives us pleasure thus to mention the distinction of a gallant North Carolinian.

We learn from Major Holmes, that at the time he left Vera Cruz, (7th ultimo,) no one had any idea that there would be any more fighting. And he is incredulous now, notwithstanding appearances, as to the intention of Santa Anna to risk another general battle, with an army, however numerous, in which he can only muster 2000 regulars. He thinks that the mountain pass could be readily turned by our army, and that General Twiggs's well known character for prudence, as well as bravery, affords a guarantee that he would not suffer his small force, the advance division, to get into a battle before the remainder of the army joined him.

Major Holmes describes the operations before Vera Cruz as affording the most perfect exemplification of the certain results of science in war.—Nothing was omitted or overlooked from the greatest to the most minute particular, of what was essential to the triumph of our arms; and the result followed, with the precision and certainty of a mathematical demonstration. Gen. Scott is said to have declared, that in 72 hours the Castle and City would surrender. 70 hours after this, they *did* surrender. To all the masterly arrangements of Gen. Scott was it undoubtedly owing, that the strong City, and still stronger Castle, were gained with so little loss of life on our side.

Major Holmes has proceeded to Washington.

The Union publishes despatches from Gen. Taylor to the 28th of March. One of his letters gives an account of the action between the Ohio volunteers and the enemy, the particulars of which we have published. The latest letter states that the communication between the different posts was now clear, the enemy having retired beyond the mountains. All was quiet at Saltillo. The troops in good health and the wounded rapidly recovering. The inhabitants, both at Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in the country, are engaged in planting their crops.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ORGAN.—We have been greatly amused at the course of the Union towards Gen Taylor. As long as any hope remained of keeping the old hero in the shade, the Union's policy was, not to name him; to praise Scott, but to be careful "to remember to forget" Taylor. But since the manifestations of public opinion in favor of Taylor for President have become so almost universal, the Union is suddenly afflicted with a great concern lest the Whigs should harm the old man; and it assumes to speak for his "true friends,"—meaning doubtless, Mr. Polk, Mr. Marcy, and Messrs. Ficklin and Thompson. Hear the Union of Friday night last:—

"*Gen. Taylor.*—The true friends of this distinguished officer must feel that the Federal office-hunters who are attempting to bring him into the field as a presidential candidate, not only without any declaration of his political principles, but absolutely with a protest *against* any such declaration, are subjecting him to a test of popular favor which, in this country at least, no man's merit or popularity can endure."

How distressing it must be to the Union that the Whigs should subject the General to a test which "no man's merit or popularity can endure." The organ is alarmed lest the Whigs should thus injudiciously prevent his election as President.

Again listen to the *persuasive* tones of the organ—

"Will he consent to become the candidate of a party that has assailed the war in which he has figured, and the laurels which he has won? Can he consent to throw himself into the arms of such a party in opposition to the *patriotic people*, whose just sense of national character and rights sent him to Mexico to fight their battles, and then sustained and cheered on him and his gallant army, against a flood of Federal obloquy, to his present great renown?"

How *can* Gen. Taylor resist such an appeal?—How *can* he go with the Whigs who have used him so badly, against Polk, and Marcy, and Ficklin, and Thompson, and Ritchie, and other such *loving* Locofoco "true friends," who sent him to Mexico, and would send him to *a better place*, if they could?

HEAVY DAMAGES.—At Craven Superior Court, Judge Pearson presiding, the case of Dudley and wife *vs* Robinson, for slander of the Plaintiff's wife, charging her with incontinence, &c. was tried, and resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiffs of *Five Thousand Dollars damages!* The case was commenced in Carteret county in 1836, and was removed to Craven. For the Plaintiffs, Hon. John H. Bryan and Jas. W. Bryan, Esqs; for the Defendant, George S. Attmore, Esq.

FIRE IN NEWBERN.—A fire in Newbern on the 20th ult. destroyed the cooper's shop of John Blackwell, the marine rail way of Thos. Sparrow, Sen. with its appurtenances, all his outhouses, and a small vessel. Also, the outhouses, fences, &c. of Samuel Simpson, Esq. The total loss is from 6 to $7000.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE PROPELLING POWER OF STEAM BOATS.—A Mr. Parkhurst, an American, has made a discovery which promises to supersede all the present machinery for propelling steam boats. He proposes to fix to each side of a boat a number of submerged vertical propellers. These, says the Liverpool Times, "revolving in unison, and by the force with which they take hold of the water, and the power which this combined action gives them, must send forward the ship at a speed altogether unattainable by the present or any known system. It is asserted by practical men, that a vessel so propelled would cross the Atlantic in nearly half the time of the best steamers now employed in ocean navigation."

This extremely simple contrivance will, moreover, increase the capacity of stowage, by reducing the present cumbrous machinery in the hold, and reduce the cost of the engine power.

Mr. Parkhurst arrived at New York in the Sarah Sands, to secure the benefit of his discovery in this country.

PROGRESS OF LIGHT.—There are already five American newspapers published in Mexico: viz:—At Matamoras, Tampico, Monterey (New Leon,) Monterey (California,) and Vera Cruz.

We are requested to state that the Bridge over Black River, known as Warrick's Bridge, between this place and Clinton, has been rebuilt, and is now in excellent order for travel.

The North Carolinian insinuates that Mr. Botts is a drunkard. We never heard such a charge made against him. But during the late canvass in Virginia we did notice that an anonymous writer made insinuations against Mr. Botts's private character, generally, without specifying any particular sin against good morals. But that anonymous writer turned out to be an honorable gentleman. When Mr. Botts publicly challenged the strictest investigation, he made investigation, and it resulted in his withdrawing, over his own real name, every insinuation he had made. No one expects the Carolinian to follow such an example!

NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—We find the following letter in the Philadelphia papers:—

LETTER TO GEN. TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1847.

Sir: The undersigned, a committee of correspondence for the State of Pennsylvania, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, held on the 6th instant, have the honor to submit to you the proceedings of their constituents, unanimously nominating you for the office of President of the United States, a station which the situation of our country now requires should be filled by no ordinary man.

In Florida, on the Rio Grande, at Monterey, and Buena Vista—in your youthful exploits in the former war, your character has been distinguished by the most heroic qualities, and your whole career has proved you to possess the integrity and wisdom of a sagacious statesman.

Although they believe that the presidency should be neither sought nor declined by an individual in your peculiar position, the undersigned cannot avoid expressing the hope that you will not think it expedient to defeat the determination that, from all the signs of the times, the people have formed of placing you in the chair of Washington, which the constituents of the undersigned desire you to occupy, like him, with no pledges but those contained in the official oath at your inauguration, and with the declaration of independence and the consitution as your guides.

The undersigned, under these circumstances, take the liberty of assuring you that they neither desire nor expect an answer to this communication.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, we are, sir, most respectfully, your friends,

George W. McClellan,
Charles S. Cox,
William Shippen,
Kenderton Smith,
John P. Brock,
John Reakirt,
Billings Cowperthwaite,
Harry Conolly,
Thomas D. Grover,
William Shoemaker,
David Paul Brown,

Joshua Tevis,
John W. Ashmead,
G. Washington Reed,
George G. West,
Edward G. [illegible],
William White,
D. [illegible],
Peirce Ash,
J. K. Mitchell, M. D.
Samuel [illegible] Reeve,
David Winebrener.

Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, U. S. A.

The "Union" has seized upon this letter to utter a tirade against "Federal politicians," and to denounce the signers as a "New Committee of Silence." This will be caught up by all the followers of that paper, and we shall doubtless be treated, for the next eighteen months, as in the well remembered case of Gen. Harrison, with any quantity of slang about the "mum candidate."—The effect of that system of tactics against Gen. Harrison was not such as to hold out much hope of advantage from its employment against Gen. Taylor; but it will have to serve, for want of a better, or as the Union would say, a more "available" objection. But it will be seen that the meeting which constituted this "new committee of silence" was not a Whig meeting, but a meeting without distinction of party; and, without knowing the politics of many of the committee, we think we know one of them to be a [illegible] Locofoco.

We have no doubt, however, that if the Whigs, or rather the People, should determine hereafter to make Gen Taylor President, all will in due time be placed fully in possession of the principles upon which he will administer the government. We have as little doubt that those principles are essentially and emphatically Whig principles. If we did not feel perfectly sure upon that point, we should entertain no thought of giving him the support of this paper. We do not now pledge that support to him, only because we do not *know* that he will be the candidate of the Whig party, and we expect to support the [illegible] whoever he may be, [illegible] prevented by [illegible] overpowering necessity.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The [illegible] Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th ult., two days later.

Her news is only important as showing that the Cotton and grain market remained firm and at the prices reported by the Cambria.

The Sands brought nearly a million in specie.

From the North Carolinian, May 1.

"MOST EXTRAORDINARY."

[illegible] the last Observer, in which the National Intelligencer is said to have stated [illegible] of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor had not received a letter from the War Department subsequent to the 22d of October, and that the first and only intimation Gen. Taylor had of Gen. Scott's appointment to Mexico, was a letter from Gen. Scott himself.

This was intended to convey to the public the impression that the President and [illegible] Gen. Taylor and refused to correspond with him. The baseness of such a insinuation needs no comment.

But the Washington Union very effectually upsets the charge by proving the contrary from the columns of the National Intelligencer itself, in which that paper says:

"In resuming the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the War Department, we commence with a letter [illegible] dated [illegible] November last, [illegible] Gen. Taylor [illegible] Gen. Scott [illegible] repair to the seat of war."

Here is a refutation in its own columns of the imputation attempted to be cast upon the President and his Cabinet. And the Union containing the above reached the Observer office several hours before the issuing of the paper; but it was published with all its nakedness.

The fact is, we must again and again warn the people not to believe every thing they see in the Observer and Intelligencer; for as in the present case, they must see there is no dependence to be put in them.

Our readers will pardon us for copying the above, and adding a few words in reply.

By turning to the last Observer, it will be seen, that the word "*received*" in the extract from the Intelligencer, was printed in *italic*, to show that the Intelligencer did not pretend to say, what it *could not* know, that no letter had been *written* to Gen. Taylor, but simply that none had been *received* by him, dated after the 22d of October, up to the 22d of February, a period of *four months*. This was a most extraordinary fact. A General in sole command of all the Armies of the United States in Mexico for two months, and in command of nearly a moiety of the army for two months more, during which time he fought and gained one desperate battle, not to have *received* one line from Washington, during those four critical months, was a most startling fact, going to show *gross neglect*, or *indifference*, or *something worse*, towards the General and his gallant Army. It appears, however, that during those four months, viz: on the 25th of November, ONE letter was written, (not *received* by Gen. Taylor,) and one only,—for if there had been more, the Union, which cites this one, would have been glad to cite the others. And what was that one letter? It was a labored reply of Mr Marcy to Gen. Taylor's firm protest against the Secretary's corresponding directly with the junior officers under his command. A reference to that letter of Marcy's will go far to convince any one that he did not write again to Gen. Taylor for three long months *because of a petty feeling of irritation* at the just rebuke the old hero had given him for violating the rules of the service and the rights of a commanding officer. For such a cause, apparently, was the General left without instructions for four months!—(the one letter written being scarcely entitled to be called instructions.)

The Carolinian, to effect it own purpose, has chosen to alter the quotation from the Intelligencer, as published in that paper and in this, in a most material particular, by withdrawing the emphasis on the word "*received*," (as well as in other immaterial particulars.) For the still worse purpose of slandering us, the Carolinian says,—

"And the Union containing the above reached the Observer office several hours before the issuing of the paper; but it was published with all its nakedness."

Is this *true?* NO! After our form was made up, the aforesaid Union was received; and so anxious were we to state the whole truth, that at some trouble we so changed the position of the types as to add the following, immediately after the quotation from the Intelligencer:—

"In reply to this, the Union mentions one letter, written on the 25th November last."

Why has the Carolinian *suppressed* these two lines? Why, but for the purpose of *cheating* its readers into a belief that we were guilty of practising a deception?

Further to show the degree of "dependence" to be placed in the Carolinian, we are provoked by its unjust imputation to give another instance of its *honesty!*

On the 27th March, the Carolinian published, under its Editorial head, without credit to any other paper, an article stating that Gen. Taylor had declared, "in his Proclamation, issued soon after the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma," that Parades first proclaimed the war: (and of course that Gen. Taylor thus contradicted the Whig declaration that it was made by the [illegible] tion of President Polk.) We took the [illegible] show the Carolinian that this Proclamation was not Gen. Taylor's, but that it was written and printed in Washington, and sent out to him by the War Department, to sign and circulate. And that this fact was shown by House Document No. 19 of the late Session of Congress. Well, what would *common honesty* demand from the Carolinian? It could not *deny* the fact we stated. Ought it not to have admitted the truth, and undeceived its readers? Yes: but it did no such thing. This is what it said:—

"[illegible] published [illegible] weeks, headed 'Gen Taylor and the war,' should have been credited to the Raleigh [illegible]."

And this is all the correction that was vouchsafed of so palpable a falsehood, which the Carolinian was not willing to be considered the *author* of, but was quite content to have *circulated*.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
April 24, 1847.

As the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, we take pleasure in remarking the great and general interest excited by the approaching Commencement.

The first Class of the University having graduated on the 4th July, 1798, the fiftieth in regular succession, will receive the usual honors on the third day of next June. The President of the United States is expected to honor this semi-centennial celebration with his presence, and the Secretary of the Navy has consented to deliver the Annual Address before our Association.

All the graduates of the University are cordially invited to attend. The Alumni of 1816, 1817, and 1818, will be especially welcome, the first having been the classmates of the Hon. Secretary—the second, of the President of the Alumni Association, and the third, of the President of the United States.

WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
JOHN DeB HOOPER,
WILLIAM M. GREEN,
Ex. Com.

CHARLES F. [illegible], Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the Franklin Society, held at the Academy on the 24th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted in relation to the death of one of its late members, Mr. Murphy McMillan:—

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we have heard of the death of our fellow member and student, Mr. Murphy McMillan; and that in his death our Society has sustained an irreparable loss. As a student, he was persevering and laborious; as a member of our Society, energetic and punctual to duty. In his social intercourse, his deportment was courteous and circumspect; his friendship warm and sincere. Indeed, his qualities were such as gave high hopes of future usefulness, and endeared him to all his associates. But God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to call him from us, and we bow with humble submission, for we know, what to us is loss, to him is gain. And we are confident, that while we are lamenting his death, he is enjoying the smiles of his Saviour; for he gave satisfactory evidence before his death, that all was peace.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the parents of the deceased in their very great loss. But they can sorrow not as those who have no hope.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

DAVID McBRYDE, Pres't.
JAMES C. DAVIS, Sec'y.

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Perhaps the reader would be pleased to know what fine young ladies we have in this section. One of the fair sex came to my store the other day, and a young man concluded he would ride home with her. So he got his horse, and when the lady went to start he assisted her to mount. As he gave her the reins, she laid whip to her horse and put off. The young man instantly mounted and sprang after her, but as her horse was fleeter, and he having no whip, she outran him, after a chase of something less than a mile. But the young man, changing horses since, [illegible] to try her again [illegible]

Directors of The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, elected at the first general meeting of the Stockholders held in this town on the 26th inst.

Bennett Flanner, Edward Kidder, Nicholas N. Nixon, J. Ballard, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Richard Bradley, Wm. Latimer, O. G. Parsley, Wm. O. Jeffreys. O. G. Parsley was chosen President by the Directors.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Commercial Bank.—Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in to-day's Commercial, that the Books of subscription to the stock of this Bank are again opened. The judicious selection of Directors, by the Stockholders, will give an impetus to the progress of this institution, and raise the confidence of those desirous of making investments of this sort. The President and Directors are all intelligent men of business, and are well qualified to discharge the duties assigned them.

Wilmington Commercial.

Gaston Meares.—We learn that a letter from our young townsman, Gaston Meares, confirms the intelligence of his promotion from an Adjutant to a Lt. Colonel, in the Arkansas Regiment. The honor thus conferred upon him is a sufficient commentary upon his conduct in battle—and is highly gratifying to his friends here—of whom he has many.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Death of the Hon. George C. Dromgoole.—The Southern train of Wednesday night, brought to this place the melancholy tidings of the death of the Hon. George C. Dromgoole. He died at his residence in Brunswick, after ten days illness of pleurisy.

Gen. Dromgoole was too well known to the country as a man of transcendant talents, for us to say a word on that score. He was for many years in public life, and from the beginning, took and maintained a distinguished position. He was in private a man of amiable feelings, and his whole neighborhood will attest the charity of his disposition. He had his faults, but let them be consigned to the grave in which his mortal remains are deposited.

Departure of N. C. Volunteers.—The Buncombe Company, raised by Col. Fagg, a detachment of 120 men, left Smithville yesterday, in the schr. P. B. Savery, Capt. Wilkin, for the Brazos.

Wilmington Commercial, April 29.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CLINTON, 27th April, 1847.

Mr. Editor: On Monday morning last, our quiet village was thrown into a perfect ferment by the alarm of fire. The Academy, a few hundred yards from the village, caught fire accidentally, about 9 o'clock, and before assistance arrived, the building was so far under the influence of the devouring element, as to preclude the hope of saving it. The Rev. Mr. Conolly taught a flourishing School in the basement story, and the Odd Fellow's and Mason's Lodge was in the second story. I believe the paraphernalia belonging to the two Lodges, was, a larger part of it, saved. The School will not be stopped, as I learn Mr. Conolly has obtained a room, and will resume the exercises of the School on Thursday next.

Honor to the Brave.—The Citizens of Warren County, in which Major Braxton Bragg, of the U. S. Army, was born, have just held a meeting, and resolved to present him with a Sword, bearing the inscription—"From the People of Warren, to Major Braxton Bragg, for his distinguished services at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista."

Lieut. Hunter.—The arrest of this officer, for simply capturing Alvarado, with one vessel, is thus hit off by the Trenton News:

A gentleman, on hearing of this affair at Alvarado, was reminded of the story of the English private soldier in British India, who being drunk one night, rushed from his tent, with a weapon in his hand, scaled the walls of a native fort the English were besieging, and made such a hideous shouting, that the poor Hindoos thought a whole army was upon them, and surrendered at discretion. The British commander, although he did not refuse to receive the fort which had been taken so disorderly, put the soldier under arrest and court martialed him. The poor private was sadly puzzled to understand why a soldier should be punished for doing too well, and exclaimed in much vexation, "well, since you make such a fuss about it, I'll take no more forts for you!"

Great Excitement.—The Reading (Pa.) Journal, upon the news of the victory of Buena Vista could not express itself in sober prose, but broke out in the following poetic rhapsody:

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

Old Zack's at Monterey,
Bring out your Santa Ann-*er!*
For every time he points a gun
Down goes a Mexican-*er!*
Old Zack's in Mexico,
Bring out your James K. Polk-*ers!*
For every time he fills his pen
Down goes the Locofoc-*ers!*

Junius L. Clemmons, Democrat, of Davidson County, has declared himself a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. His chance for election is very good while there are three Whig candidates in the field.—*Randolph Herald.*

The Cecil (Md.) Whig states that some farmers in that neighborhood are ploughing up their wheat, and preparing to plant corn instead, so unpromising is the appearance of the growing crop.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

23—Brigs Caroline & Mary from Boston, Adelaide and Osage from New York; Schrs. Caroline and Gassabeas from Boston, A. F. Thorn and Exchange from New York, Southerner from Providence, Col. McRae from Philadelphia, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 27—Brig Nonpareil from Mariel; Schrs. H. D. Leighton from New York, Bay State from Boston. 28—Schrs. Rio Grande and Harvest from Boston, Latonia, Maria, and Lawrence from Charleston. 29—Schrs. Marcellus from Boston, R W Brown from New York, Diadem from Charleston. 30—Schr. Thames from Boston.

☞ A Public Examination of the Students connected with the Carthage Male and Female Institute, will take place on the last Thursday and Friday in May. The Trustees and patrons of the Institute will be gratified to see the friends of learning present on that occasion.

May 1, 1847. 61-3w

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Silk Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread, Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings [illegible] Shawls, and [illegible] Muslin-de-[illegible] [illegible] Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine blk Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 1, 1847. 61-3m

A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, of excellent character, about 45 years of age, for sale Apply to C. B. MALLETT.

May 3, 1847. 61-tf

Patent Shower Baths.

Only a few more left of the same sort.

FIVE are all that is unsold, and the Subscriber will not order any more, unless he has applications for six or more. Therefore those wishing to procure one of these Baths should call soon. G. DEMING.

May 1. 61-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having made a Note on the 4th January last, payable to Elisha Bullock, of Horry District, S. C., one day after date, for Four Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, for and in consideration of a Negro Woman and Child, which Negro Woman proved to be unsound: This is therefore to forewarn any person not to trade for said Note, as I am determined not to pay the same.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, May 1, 1847. 61-2w

By this Morning's Mail.

HUZZA FOR VIRGINIA!—*Another Whig Congressman elected!*—Yesterday's Richmond Whig assures us of the election of Andrew S. Fulton, Whig, in the "Little Tennessee" District, by 70 majority over McMullen, Loco. The District gave Polk 2145 majority; but Fulton is elected in consequence of two Locos running. The Whig vote is, however, vastly increased in the District. This makes *six* Whigs elected (instead of *one* in last Congress,) and *a prospect of another in the only district remaining to be heard from.*

For the Legislature, the Whig gain is 11, exactly neutralizing the Locofoco majority of 22 last year. In the House the Whigs will have 10 majority, in the Senate the Locos 10, if no further changes occur.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. propeller Trumbull arrived yesterday from the Brazos, having sailed on the 18th inst. She brings no news of importance.

Gen. Taylor was at Monterey [illegible] while the army remained at [illegible] Gen. Wool. Gen. Taylor was pushing up supplies from Camargo to Saltillo with all rapidity, and with a view to a forward movement upon San Luis. Men only will be wanting for that purpose.

The volunteers are returning towards the mouth of the Rio Grande as their terms of service are expiring. We learn that none of the volunteers scarcely are re-enlisting.

The North Carolina regiment, as we learn from one of its very clever lieutenants, Staton, is at San Francisco, nine miles this side of Camargo. On the 8th inst. they were joined by their commander, Col. Paine. Capt. Wilson, our readers will recollect, has been appointed colonel of infantry, but prefers remaining with the Edgecombe boys, whose mothers constituted him their guardian during the war.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.

We saw a private letter from a very intelligent officer at Vera Cruz, dated the 10th inst., in which he says that several of the States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predicted a peace within sixty days; but our correspondent puts little faith in auguries so favorable. He thinks the great difficulty in the way of a peace is the fact that Santa Anna is so nearly crushed that he dare not make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility.

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, sitting at Jalapa, was said to be deliberating at last accounts upon the propriety of making peace, independent of the General Government.

The State of Zacatecas has declared itself independent—so writes us an intelligent correspondent.

N. O. Picayune.

MARRIED.

In this vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Esq. Attorney at Law, of this place, to Miss SARAH A. HODGES, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Sam'l Hodges, of Marion District, S. C.

At Orton, Brunswick county, the residence of Dr. F. J. Hill, on the 22d ult., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Dr. N. L. STITH, of Raleigh, to Miss ANNA A. HILL.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, on the 27th ult., in the 18th year of her age, MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Doyle O'Hanlon, of this place. There is something peculiarly melancholy and touching in the unexpected death of this amiable young lady. She has been taken away when life and life's hopes assumed their brightest hue,—when every object beckoned to enjoyment; she has been taken from the fond affections of a mother; just at the period when she was about to fill the void in her widowed heart, and when her pure, gentle and holy temper was exercising a happy influence on a wide circle of young companions. Alas! how uncertain is human life—how feeble the tenure by which it is held! But yesterday, she was full of life and hope; to-day, the clod lies heavy on her bosom. She died calmly, peacefully, with a firm reliance on Him who alone can soften the bed of death.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"
Com.

On the 12th ult., at Hallsville, Duplin county, in her 21st year, after a short but painful illness, ELIZABETH JANE, wife of Mr. Thos. Hall, and daughter of Joseph Mc. Cowan, Esq.

At New Orleans, on the 24th ult. Capt. ALEXANDER J. SWIFT, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

In Grenada, Miss., on the 18th March, Dr. JOHN WRIGHT, aged 42, a native of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 4.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	8½ a 9	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	11¾ a 11[illegible]	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles, F. F.,	15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour,	7½ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and sells at 11¼ to 11¾. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 7½ to 6. Oats 40. Bacon 8½ to 9.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 40 and 1 25; new (Virgin) 3 50. Rosin held at 20 to 25. Flooring Boards 7½ to 7¾; Wide 5 25. Shingles 1 75 to 2 25. Bacon 9½ to 10. Corn 95.

CHERAW MARKET—April 27.

Bagging 16 to 18 Bale Rope 7 to 9. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 10 to 11½ Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 4 50 to 5 50 Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, $1 62 to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton and Flour are firm, the former at a rise of ⅛ to 1 cent since the Cambria arrived. Uplands 11 to 12¼. Flour 7 62 to 7 75. Corn 92 to 97.

Cotton at Charleston 10½ to 12½. Corn 90. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

Total receipts of cotton 1,608,428 bales, against 1,801,178 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 28—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, J Dodd, Hall & Hall, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, Hon R Strange, of this place; and R A King, Scott & McAdoo, G W Brown, J H Thompson, Murchison, Reid & Co. C B Wheeler, of the interior.

April 29—Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for J H Hall, Dr B Robinson, Mrs E McIntyre, J D Starr, S W Tillinghast, J D Williams, W Prior, W H Bayne, S J Hinsdale, J H & J Martine, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co. D McNeill, James Kyle, B Rose H Son, R Strange, J Brookshank, E W Willkings, S T Hawley, H Bransen, C T Haigh & Son, R W King, of this place; and Cane Creek Co, Hanks & Ramsey, A Newsom, H A London & Co, R Holmes, J & W Murphy & Co. Brown & Elliott, J F Chambers, M Boger, Newlin & Farlow, Jenkins & Roberts, W D Lindsay, D Lindsay, W Peck, McRorie & Bailey, and J Riche, of the interior.

May 1—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for H Erambert, H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, Jas Dodd, W W Briggs, J G Cook, T S Lutterloh, J & T Waddill, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover & Co, J Huske & Son, J H & J Martine, D A Ray & Co, D Johnson, B Rose & Son, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, C W Andrews, of this place; and W T Horn, R A King, Scott & McAdoo, G W Brown, M Brown, J P Covington, Witherspoon, Prather & Co, Brooks & Sullivan, W Clark, J A Worth, H Wilder, H Miller, Island Ford Manf Co, R Grey, M L & R Holmes, G Womack, Richmond Manf Co, Miss J Moore, D A McNeill, J R Beaman, Murchison, Reid & Co, A C Blum, J & W Murphy, of the interior.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE Annual Examination on the 11th and 12th, will close on Thursday the 13th of May, with the Exercises of the graduating class. The next Term of 10 months will begin on the 1st of July. Students from a distance can be received during the June vacation.

Classes in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, will have the aid of a valuable apparatus.

Greensborough, N. C., April 26, 1847. 61-3tp

BACON AND TOBACCO.

1000 LBS. LARD,
3000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 lbs. cheap Manufactured Tobacco. For sale by
COOK & TROY.

May 4 1847. 61-3w

THE CHEAPEST GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

WISHING to change his business, has reduced the price of Goods, and is determined to sell LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere [illegible]

[illegible]

Balzorines and Berages [illegible]
English, French, and American [illegible] (new style,) from 6 to 20 cents,
English, French and American Ginghams [illegible] 30 cents,
Colored and half mourning Ginghams [illegible] to 35 cents,
Grass Cloth for Skirts, 9 cents,
Skirts ready made, $1 15,
Swiss and Book Muslins, from 25 to 50 cents per yard,
Plain Jaconet and Plaid Cambrics, from 15 to 40 cents,
Silk and Berage Scarfs, from $1 25 to $6,
Silk Fringes for 8 cents,
Silk Buttons for Ladies' dresses, from 5 to 50 cts. per dozen,
Corded Gymps, 2½ cents per yard,
Thread and Bobbin Edgings, from 1¼ to 25 cents per yard,
Cotton do. at 1, 1½ and 2½ cts. per yd. by the piece,
Worked Collars, single and double, from 45 cents to $2 50,
Superior Kid Gloves, all colors, from 65 to 75 cts,
Cotton Hose and half Hose, from 10 to 25 cents, prime;
"Howe's" solid-headed Pins, the best article made, all sizes, 7½ cents per paper,
"New York" do. do. Pins, at 5 and 6¼ cents per paper,
A great variety of new style Bonnets, and Children's Bonnets and Flowers, at low prices,—a few ready trimmed, &c. &c.

With every other article you may call for in the Dry Goods line, both for Gentlemen's and Ladies' wear, in proportion with the above prices. Call and see the Goods, and we'll make the prices suit.

No. 3 Green street.

May 1, 1847. 61-4w

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to those who *responded* to his notice sometime since for "money wanted;" but as all did not, he would again appeal to those who are still delinquent, and request any who may be in attendance at the present term of Superior Court, to avail themselves of this notice to liquidate said debts; and those who may not, are requested to do so at farthest by next June term, as it is important with me they should.

N. B. Any and all having claims will present them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

May 3, 1847. 61-3w

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.—They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the "New York State Fair" for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c.—one recently sold (of 2084 lbs.) to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md., has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.

April 28, 1847. 61-9w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!

Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" never can be genuine, however knavish medicine venders may falsify and try to deceive.

[illegible] Fayetteville, N. C. at the Book [illegible]

May [illegible], 1847.

BEWARE OF THE [illegible]

THE Subscriber's Store was broken open on Sunday the 18th of April, and a [illegible] goods taken therefrom. They were [illegible] house of Asa T. Hurley, and mo[illegible] found there. Hurley himself ran [illegible] goods were found, and has not since been heard of. The object of this is to warn the public to be on their guard against him. He is about 18 to 20 years of age, red complexion, a good deal of beard for one of his age, very quick spoken, is illiterate; about 5½ feet high.

W. W. DYE.

Moore county, May 1. 61-3w

FOR SALE,

AT the Raleigh Register Office, a few bound copies of the Messages, Reports, Bills, Resolutions, &c. acted on by the late Legislature of North Carolina, and ordered to be printed—Price $3.

April 29, 1847.

The Age of Improvement.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition, and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence, has grown up a knowledge of the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science, have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

I. O. O. F.

THE Sixth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, will be held in Wilmington, on the second Wednesday (12th) of May next.

Reports, &c. from Subordinate Lodges may be sent up by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1847. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter,
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5. 57-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in this market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March 22. 55-tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs, &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Dry Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
[illegible]	30	25
[illegible] Loaf bags	12	[illegible]
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per bbl.	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We have reduced [illegible] of Boats [illegible] one trip during all the last [illegible] season. She is unquestionably the lightest [illegible] 17 inches, running on the river. Our present Terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville on freight up the river, 15 per [illegible]. We have fire-proof Ware-houses at the [illegible] where they may be stored, so as to save one-[illegible] Produce down the river shipped [illegible].

Passage [illegible] both ways.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of [illegible] patronage.
JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE,

At his old stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

[illegible] blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broad Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Satinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains; [illegible] Cashmeres; Mousseline-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; [illegible] Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls; some very superior Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid [illegible]; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro [illegible]; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets [illegible]; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Spades; [illegible] Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; [illegible] which will be sold [illegible] for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or [illegible].
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the [illegible] of all arrears of Pension [illegible]. From past experience he flatters himself [illegible] general satisfaction. [illegible] gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public [illegible] that they may appreciate [illegible] and cheaply, and [illegible] without the expense [illegible] Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

[illegible] not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the [illegible] by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. [illegible] has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy [illegible] to tell its efficacy; it proves its power in a few hours. From [illegible] extensive use of this medicine for the past [illegible] years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and superior to [illegible] for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at [illegible] 24 hours, and in cases too of [illegible] character, and even after the most [illegible] Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill [illegible] almost without hope, have been [illegible] this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice existing against all medicines of this kind; [illegible] satisfied that a fair trial will remove [illegible] this particular medicine, and [illegible] at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of [illegible] persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary, before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

P. TAYLOR,

IS now receiving at his store on Hay street, a great variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS;

Also, at the new store northeast corner of Market Square, (under the care of H. H. Ellis,) a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

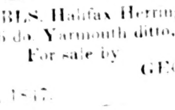
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hardware, and family GROCERIES. My friends & the public will accept my thanks for past favors, and do me the favor to call at either of the above stores and examine the goods, and hear the prices before buying.
April 3, 1847. 57-1m

TO MILLERS.

ONE pair first quality BURR STONES, and the IRONS and GEARING of a Flouring Mill complete. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
April 1847. 59-4w

FISH.

28 BBLS. Halifax Herring, No. 1, superior.
26 do. Yarmouth ditto, No. 1, do.
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
April 15, 1847. 59-4w



MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats: BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, at [illegible] late rates and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration [illegible], it is calculated at 14 to 16 [illegible], which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most [illegible] line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch at all stages of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as [illegible] rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have agreed [illegible] with the [illegible] that the Forwarding Merchants of this town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place free of commission,—all other charges to [illegible].

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $4, both ways.

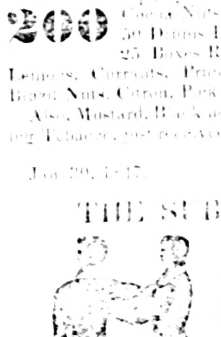
The two Companies will [illegible] account at present [illegible] of interest [illegible].

Direct letters to [illegible] S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 15, 1847. 40tf

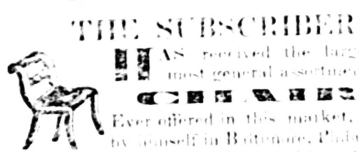
New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,
Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.
Also, Mustard, Blacking, Seaton's Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Jan. 20, 1847. 38tf

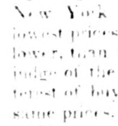
THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayette styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.
DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 30tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.
March 22. 55-8w

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-da-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmerets; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mats; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.
March 22, 1847. 55-2m

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his [illegible], being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

Applications from the country will be promptly and carefully attended to.
March 1, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE.

2 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES.
HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars.
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 [illegible] Chewing Tobacco.
[illegible] just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 21, 1846. 34tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage [illegible] and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots, water proof, &c. and [illegible]. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, fine Seal, [illegible], Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Seal, and Glazed Caps.
J. C. T.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE.
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.
LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will offer for public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the second Tuesday in May next—

A valuable Lot on the North side of Maiden Lane, extending from the street to the Creek, near Anderson's mill, containing about six acres. Part of this lot fronts on Maiden Lane, and is suitable for building. That portion of it near the Creek is good meadow land.

Also, an improved Lot near the Court House, on which is a good office.

The sale will be made on a credit of six months.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
April 12, 1847. 58ts

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRINGS. For sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
April 14, 1847. 58-4w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
March 27, 1847. 56-6w

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.
EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
50 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 do prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 52tf

BOSTON FRESH POND ICE.

FOR SALE, deliverable at Latta's Ice House, every morning, (except Sundays) between the hours of 6 and 7. Price 2 cents a pound, for cash only.
BRIGGS & BROOKSBANK.
Nov. 13. 35-3w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
[illegible] N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

POTASH. First quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY at this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications (post paid) containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution having been in active operation for the twenty years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1846. 12tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of the "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1845. 40tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—1tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do.
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Beaze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents, black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

FOR SALE.

35,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate are also requested to present them to the Executors, as the law prescribes.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

2,000 lbs. BACON.

OF superior quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods.

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 21, 1846. 34tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves under the firm of [illegible] & Son, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 2, 1845. 38-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives at Fayetteville next evening in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Blagg's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

155,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of 1st April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.
JAS. G. COOK.
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.
JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
26 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by
HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homoeopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body, and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. By a sudden transition from heat to cold the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—[illegible] consumption [illegible] is foolishness. [illegible] yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Deafness and Earache are helped with [illegible] success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heaven—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.
JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

MILLINERY.

MRS HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.
March 22, 1847. 55-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime [illegible] for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE [illegible] have become celebrated [illegible] and attained [illegible] powers [illegible] to persons suffering under nearly every [illegible] which the human frame is liable.

They are [illegible] recommended [illegible] who are afflicted with any kind of [illegible] Complaint, as there is no medicine [illegible] has so natural and happy an effect upon [illegible] correcting the stomach and Liver, and [illegible] healthy [illegible] and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds [illegible] who are using them to be not only the most pleasant [illegible] but the most [illegible] and efficient medicine ever offered to the public [illegible] whoever makes a trial of them will [illegible] willing to be without them [illegible] their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with [illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a [illegible] none of [illegible] effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Fever [illegible] their wonderful powers [illegible] to any thing [illegible] for the cure [illegible].

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint [illegible] Many have been cured in a few weeks [illegible].

In Bilious Complaints [illegible] any medicine [illegible] before [illegible] at [illegible] them beyond the reach of [illegible] afforded.

[illegible] loss of Appetite, and all Complaints [illegible] subject.

[illegible] nervous [illegible] operation [illegible] quiet [illegible] female.

[illegible] DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE [illegible] New York.
S. J. HINSDALE [illegible]
April 22, 1846. 58-[illegible]

A CARD.

DR. W. J. P. MALLETT [illegible] where [illegible] the residence [illegible] present [illegible] Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 15, 1846. 23-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] & [illegible].
[illegible] McGUFFEY,
[illegible] CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1846. [illegible]

CANDIES.

A N assortment of [illegible] CANDY [illegible] and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29. 59

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the [illegible] which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have secured [illegible] in North Carolina, 30 of which are [illegible] successful operation in Cumberland County. Where properly introduced, they nearly double the [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of work [illegible] exceed the most sanguine expectations of [illegible], many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who [illegible] tested to the value of this improvement. [illegible] Wheels are more durable, and not so easily [illegible] order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save [illegible] of the water, and run well in [illegible] where there is a head above. The speed of the Saws is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-half of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. McPherson.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Ferguson Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Baucham.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Puller.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
P. Ranyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf